

Schmidt's Party Appears to Lead in State Election

HANNOVER, June 9 (AP)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was estimated tonight to have won a slim victory in today's over Saxony state election, the first test of popularity for his new coalition government in Bonn.

But a fractional error in the computer projections, based on the results in representative districts, could mean that victory lay with the opposition Christian Democratic party.

In any case, the projections showed the Christian Democrats overtaking Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats as the strongest single party in the north German state.

Vote gains by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's small Free Democratic party put the Socialists in a position to retain control of the Lower Saxony State House in Hanover.

Official returns from 83 of 98 election districts gave the following percentage breakdown of the votes (comparative standing for 1970 in parentheses):

SPD: 42.3 (45.2).
CDU: 42.7 (46.3).
FDP: 6.8 (4.4).
Communists: 0.4 (0.4).
National Democrats: 0.7 (3.2).

Computers Differ

According to one computer projection, reported on television three hours after the polls closed, the Social Democrats had won 57 seats in the new 155-member state parliament.

The Christian Democrats had taken 77 seats and the Free Democrats 11. This would give the coalition parties a one-vote, 78-77, edge.

Another projection gave the Social Democrats 69 seats, the Christian Democrats 77 and the Free Democrats 10. The coalition parties thereby would have a three-vote, 78-76, edge.

In the outgoing Lower Saxony parliament, which had only 149 seats, the Social Democrats ruled alone by virtue of a one-vote, 76-74, margin. The Free Democrats were not represented, because they failed to clear the 5 percent hurdle in 1970, when they polled only 4.4 percent of the vote.

The voter turnout in cool, overcast weather was running over 80 percent, higher than four years ago. There are 5.1 million registered voters.

Brandt Sees Turning Point

Even before the final result was known, ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt today hailed the outcome as a "turning point" in the downward trend of the Bonn coalition's popularity.

Mr. Brandt, stung by a series of state and communal election defeats and hurt by spiraling inflation, resigned suddenly on May 7 because an alleged East German spy was discovered on his chancellery staff. Mr. Brandt took full personal and political responsibility for allowing the aide, Guenter Guillaume, to handle top-secret documents. Mr. Guillaume is in jail awaiting trial.

Mr. Brandt has retained the post as chairman of the Social Democrats.

Mr. Schmidt, the former finance minister, succeeded Mr. Brandt as chancellor on May 17 and set himself the task of stabilizing prices and, at the same time, halting the erosion of his party's popularity.

The 55-year-old Mr. Schmidt lacks the prestige Mr. Brandt enjoyed abroad. Mr. Brandt won the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize for Ostpolitik, his policy of normalizing relations with the Soviet bloc. But at home, recent public-opinion polls have showed, Mr. Schmidt is rated higher than Mr. Brandt in leadership qualities and ability to control the economy and to check young leftists within the ranks of his party.

A joint working group on manpower and education that will "further development of Saudi technical manpower skills, the expansion of educational and technical institutions, the transfer of technological expertise, the establishment of a comprehensive Saudi Arabian science and technology program keyed to the national goals of the kingdom and expansion of sister universities."

A working group on technology, research and development "to examine specific cooperative endeavors in such fields as solar energy and desalination."

A joint working group on agriculture that "will meet to examine agricultural development projects in general and deserticulture in particular."

Council Expected

In addition, the two governments agreed to consider setting up a private-sector economic fund to foster further cooperation. The Treasury Department and the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Finance and National Economy "will consider cooperation in the field of finance," the agreement said.

The United States has provided technical help and sold military equipment to Saudi Arabia's armed forces for more than 20 years, and the newly created military commission "will review programs ready under way for modernizing Saudi Arabia's armed forces." Light of the kingdom's defense requirements, especially as they relate to training," the accord said.



United Press International
Lord and Lady Donoughmore in Dublin police station yesterday. He had a patch on the back of his head, a bruise on his forehead, a black eye and some blood on his coat.

Irish Earl and Wife Freed in Dublin

DUBLIN, June 9 (NYT)—The Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, freed early this morning after a four-day kidnap ordeal, said here today that they thought the masked gunman who guarded them in a secret hideout were members of the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Lord Donoughmore, 71, still bloodstained and scarred from the beating he received when he resisted the kidnappers last Tuesday, stumbled into a night-watchman's hut in a city park here at

4 a.m. with his wife, who is 68. The abductors had told the couple that they were being freed because convicted members of the IRA in English prisons had given up their hunger strike. No ransom demand was made by the kidnappers, police said.

Before the couple were driven to a hotel here for a breakfast that included champagne, Lady Donoughmore told newsmen that she and her husband felt "marvelously well." She said they were "very thrilled" to be free.

Lord Donoughmore said that

during their abduction from outside their mansion, Knockly House, near Cionhui in County Tipperary, he had been "bashed around" with a pistol. He said he had been hit on the head about five times.

"It was probably my own fault," he said with a grim "because I was told to lie down and I damned well wasn't going to," he said in a press conference.

Lord Donoughmore said that their captors had blindfolded them and driven them at high (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International
Two police identikit pictures of the men who abducted Lord and Lady Donoughmore.

Kissinger Reportedly Tied Directly to Taps

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, June 9 (NYT)—Henry Kissinger's National Security Council office was directly responsible for ordering the Federal Bureau of Investigation to end the 17 so-called "national security" wiretaps on newsmen and officials that began in 1968, highly placed sources said yesterday.

The sources said that as late as February, 1971, when the last eight wiretaps were shut down, specific termination orders were telephoned to the FBI by Gen. Alexander Haig, the current White House chief of staff, who was then a deputy to Mr. Kissinger.

These new allegations, supported by officials closely involved in the wiretapping, contradict Mr. Kissinger's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last September in hearings on his nomination as secretary of state.

Mr. Kissinger, the former finance minister, succeeded Mr. Brandt as chancellor on May 17 and set himself the task of stabilizing prices and, at the same time, halting the erosion of his party's popularity.

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lacks the prestige Mr. Brandt enjoyed abroad. Mr. Brandt won the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize for Ostpolitik, his policy of normalizing relations with the Soviet bloc. But at home, recent public-opinion polls have shown, Mr. Schmidt is rated higher than Mr. Brandt in leadership qualities and ability to control the economy and to check young leftists within the ranks of his party.

Kissinger's Assumption

"I assumed that a wiretap which proved unproductive was terminated," Mr. Kissinger testified.

The sources told The New York Times, however, that FBI records showed that Mr. Kissinger, through Gen. Haig, rebuffed at least two and possibly three, of the bureau's requests in mid-1968

that a wiretap on the home of Morton Halperin, then an aide to Mr. Kissinger, be terminated because it was unproductive.

One memorandum quotes Gen. Haig as citing Mr. Kissinger by name in rejecting the bureau's pleas, which were made in June, a month after the wiretap was put in place, and again in late summer.

Mr. Halperin, who later quit the National Security Council in protest over the administration's Vietnam policies, has since sued Mr. Kissinger and others on the ground that they violated his constitutional rights.

Soviet cosmonauts play much more passive roles than U.S. astronauts. They mainly go along for the ride. And Soviet rockets are far less powerful than those of the United States.

These facts have come to light during discussions between U.S. and Russian experts who are planning a joint manned flight next year.

In their desire to promote this venture, the Russians have revealed many of their space secrets. Such disclosure was necessary by both sides to assure there would be no hidden dangers when the Soyuz and an Apollo ship hook up in orbit.

United Press International
No Meeting

The Times's sources, in a series of recent interviews, determined there was no such White House meeting on May 9, 1968. FBI files show that Mr. Hoover dictated his notebook, "Interesting, monotonous. Watch."

By early fall, he had married her. The union lasted 40 years, until Mr. McClellan's death. His wife, the former Katharine Cornell, was a reigning Broadway star of the second quarter of the century, an actress without peer in emotional romantic roles.

"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Candide" were her three greatest triumphs. More than triumphs of technique, they were triumphs of winning and holding audiences, of exciting and dazzling them.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

a memorandum on that day describing a telephone conversation with Mr. Kissinger, who was then with the President at Key Biscayne, Fla., about information leaks to newspapers and their question of terminating the wiretap.

The FBI files also cast strong doubt on Mr. Kissinger's assertion to the Senate panel that "my role

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

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The Times's sources, in a series of

After 23 Years, You've to Stay

Portuguese Settler in Angola Says Jungle Farm Is His Life

By Henry Kamm

CASSOALALA, Angola (NYT).—Vicente Duarte Gomes came to Angola 23 years ago because Portugal did not provide enough work for him as a bricklayer in and around Lisbon. He worked as a construction worker for the first three years, then moved to this region, more than 100 miles southeast of the capital, Luanda, to help in the restoration of the ruins of a 300-year-old foundry.

The jungle, which was any-

one's to claim if he wanted to clear and plant it, offered the opportunity to become independent. So Mr. Duarte Gomes claimed and registered nearly 250 acres at the land office.

With the help of regional tribesmen, who were even poorer than himself and willing to work for minimal wages, he began to clear and plant the jungle a little at a time. About 150 acres are planted now, mostly in bananas. Mr. Duarte Gomes also grows tangerines and lemons.

"I am here for life," said the swarthy, 45-year-old farmer, leaning against a post in his packing shed. "All I have in Portugal is my plot in the cemetery."

500,000 Settlers

In many ways, Mr. Duarte Gomes is typical of the about 500,000 Portuguese settlers in this country of 5.7 million inhabitants.

He lives better than he would in Portugal, which is still unable to provide work for many of its citizens and exports about one million of its workers to Western Europe. He lives much better than the Africans who work for him at a subsistence wage and make possible his way of life. He works long days to achieve a standard of living that is modest by Western measurements.

He has not been back to see his family in Portugal, he said, rubbing an index finger against a thumb to indicate that lack of money was the reason. He got out of debt for the first time about three years ago and hopes to stay that way.

Mr. Duarte Gomes produces 50 tons of bananas a month, half of which he sells. The rest rots. A number of farmers like himself are trying to form their own export cooperative to be able to sell all their produce. He sells all of the 40 tons of citrus he produces yearly in Luanda.

From 30 to 40 day laborers work for Mr. Duarte Gomes, depending on his needs. He pays them the going wage, the equivalent of \$1.65 for a day that begins and ends with the sun. Mr. Duarte Gomes' laborers put up huts on his land without rent.

Many laborers leave after a short time, the farmer said, "when they think that they have made enough money for a while."

A 3-year-old boy who answered to the name of Manuel listened seriously to the conversation. Mr. Duarte Gomes said that one of his laborers had left the box behind when he quit and that he, Mr. Duarte Gomes, had informally "adopted" the boy.

"He lives in my house, and when he is old enough for school he will go to school, and when he is old enough for work he will work," Mr. Duarte Gomes said.

Mr. Duarte Gomes, like many settlers, has two children from a black woman with whom he had a relationship before he married his Portuguese wife, who, like himself, is a migrant from Portugal. He has adopted the two children—he has none by his wife—and is proud of two grandchildren.

Like all the whites in Angola, Mr. Duarte Gomes is troubled by the events in Portuguese Africa that were set in motion by the liberal revolution in Portugal. He is uncertain about his future. "What I hope for is that Angola will become independent and that I can stay," he said.

But, he said, "black independence" would bring "another Congo." He said an independent Angola, providing equality for whites, blacks and mulattoes, should be the goal.

Like many Angolan whites Mr. Duarte Gomes is of two minds about what he would do if his position and life here were threatened. At various points, he said that he would pack his suitcases and leave or that he would fight to the end.

Mr. Duarte Gomes said he would have preferred that the Lisbon coup had not taken place.

"The people were not prepared for it," he said. "For 50 years people couldn't talk at all, and now everybody talks nonsense."

Sadat to Visit Romania

CAIRO, June 9 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat will visit Romania June 27. Cairo news reports today.



FOLKLORE FOR THE PRESIDENT—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing being serenaded on Saturday by accordionists in Rochefort-Montagne, capital of his Puy-de-Dôme district. He was there to hand in his resignation as mayor of the town of Chamalières, which became necessary after he was elected President last month.

Servan-Schreiber Is Ousted From the French Government

(Continued from Page 1)

formal directives he was giving so that the nuclear [test] campaign would be the last carried out in the atmosphere, and the next campaign would take place underground like those of most countries concerned."

Mr. Chirac said Mr. Servan-Schreiber's statement had dealt a serious blow to ministerial unity. He said, however, that he regretted having to take the decision.

Noting that Mr. Servan-Schreiber was still a deputy in the National Assembly, he said, "We will remain very attentive to his proposals."

21 Posts Filled

PARIS, June 9 (Reuters).—President Giscard d'Estaing yesterday named 21 secretaries of state, junior ministers—to complete the government formed following his election nearly three weeks ago.

With a total of 37 members, including two women, it is thus both larger than the last, pre-

EEC Court Bars French Job Ban In Civil Fleet

BRUSSELS, June 9 (IHT).—The European Court of Justice has ruled that French laws prohibiting the employment of other Common Market nationalities in the French merchant navy are illegal under the Treaty of Rome, which founded the European Economic Community.

An announcement of the finding stated that the French government had breached the treaty article governing the free movement of labor. EEC authorities brought the charges.

EEC Executive Commission sources say the French government must now change its maritime code to permit sailors from the eight other EEC nations to get jobs on French ships.

The French government anticipates the court's ruling has already made one attempt to get the maritime code changed on this point. But pressure from sailors' unions helped to defeat a government bill in the Senate last December. France will now be asked by the EEC Commission to pass legislation which complies with the Court of Justice judgment.

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Nine persons were killed and 14 injured in the collision of a bus and a truck near here yesterday. The bus was carrying a group of girls from a school to Jodar, a town in this southern area. Four of the girls were killed.

9 Die in Spain Crash

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Divorce Vote

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The Socialists, Italy's third

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When the voters defeated the

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But Socialists in Mr. Rumor's

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Chinese Charge Russia Revives Czarist Sea Plan

TOKYO, June 9 (AP).—China

accused the Soviet Union of

reviving czarist dreams with its

naval building in the Indian

Ocean, a Peking broadcast

reported today.

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Much More Modest' Now

Kennedy Library Project Cut To Meet Costs, Controversy

By John Kifner

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 9 (UPI)—Sealed-down plans for the John F. Kennedy library and museum were unveiled here Friday amid continuing controversy over the project in the city that contributed so much to his mystique.

But the intervening decade has taken a heavy toll, both in rising costs of construction and in changing public attitudes.

Symptomatic of the concession to these forces, the plans were revised to eliminate the original distinctive glass pyramid and crescent-shaped building, which had been denigrated by some architectural critics as grandiose, and the substitution of a plan repeatedly described by its architect, I.M. Pei, as "much more modest."

"Hopefully, these revisions will meet some of the objections," Steven Smith, president of the library corporation and brother-in-law of the late President said. "We hope," he continued, "the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library, as described here, will be a fitting memorial to President Kennedy, a welcome and environmentally acceptable neighbor, and a cultural, historical and educational asset to Cambridge, the Commonwealth, to Massachusetts and the nation."

\$15-Million Plan

The new \$15-million plan calls for two roughly triangular-shaped building complexes, their hypotenuse facing across a 500-foot by 200-foot strip of park. The building facing on the Charles River would house the Kennedy library and museum, the second building would house Harvard University's school of government and the Kennedy Institute of Politics.

Mr. Marchetti was a CIA employee from 1955 to 1969 and his book draws heavily on his experience and knowledge of many operations.

Last September, Mr. Colby, who had just taken over as director of the CIA, sought court assistance in obtaining 339 declassifications he and his associates considered to be classified and highly sensitive information, totaling almost 100 pages of the 4-page manuscript.

After a series of court encounters between the CIA and Knopf and the authors—much of the time being spent in closed sessions—Judge Albert Bryan Jr. ruled in the U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Va., that only 27 pages could and should be deleted.

The case is before the Court of Appeals in Richmond. Mr. Colby feels the CIA would be vulnerable about the power to enforce its secrecy oath on employees and former employees.

Upon acceptance in the CIA, employees are required to sign a paper committing themselves to refrain from passing on intelligence secrets, even after leaving the agency. The Marchetti case is shown that at least some agents are unwilling to uphold the validity of these oaths.

Go-Go' Males Liberating Women in Illinois

CARBONDALE, Ill., June 9 (UPI)—A southern Illinois "go-go" parlor is cashing in on what one member of its audience calls "evasive chauvinism." One night a week go-go girls step aside for "go guys" who perform in anty nylon bikini briefs before women-only audience.

"What's fair is fair," Carol Rose says as she watches the humps and grinds. "They ogre the girls all the time, so why can't we check out the dudes?"

Paid \$10 an hour for an 8 to 10 p.m. show every Thursday night, the male dancers find the men just as aggressive as men in the regular shows. During one performance, women cowered in a male dancer on stage.

"Why not?" a coed at nearby southern Illinois University asks.

Dennis Sweeny, 22, signed on for a show but complained, "They not me in the rear." Mike Minton, another performer, says: "Girls come up and ask me what I'm getting off." Mr. Sweeny says, "You see a new side of men when you come down here."

Mary Gahs, a university senior, said, "I wanted to see the other side of it—how it felt to be ogled instead of being ogled."

Judy Holt remarked, "I think it's about time they turn the tables and let the men get made fools of themselves."

Robert Weiss, director of the company that owns the club, says performances are profitable.

"We're looking into the possibility of doing it two nights a week," he says, "but we don't want to overexpose."

Associated Press

GO MAN GO — New go-go dancer in Carbondale, Ill., nightclub strutting his stuff for all-women audience.



United Press International
TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT—Eleven seated couples began Great National Kiss-Off contest in Schaumburg, Ill., on Saturday. They will try to break world's kissing record of 100 hours. Rules require each contestant to remain seated and lips to be together at all times, except for a five-minute break that is permitted each hour.

Tornadoes Kill 16, Hurt Many In Oklahoma, Kansas Towns

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 9 (UPI)—Damage survey teams and rescue workers moved through Kansas and Oklahoma today after tornadoes killed 16 persons, injured hundreds of others and caused wide damage.

"I'm a veteran of World War II and Korea and I've never seen bombs do that kind of concentrated damage," said Lloyd Rainey, a police Lieutenant in Emporia, Kan., where six persons died in yesterday's storms.

The 10 other fatalities were in Oklahoma, where nine towns were hit by the storms. The National Weather Service said the tornadoes were part of a storm system almost as powerful as the one that struck the Midwest on April 3, killing some 300 persons.

Four persons died in Drumright, a community of 3,000 some 80 miles northeast of Oklahoma City, and six were killed in the Tulsa area. The deaths in Tulsa were the first tornado-attributed fatalities in the region in the 60 years that the weather bureau has been keeping records there.

'Shock Waves'
Forecaster Ben Baker said two "pretty good shock waves" moved across the city of Tulsa. We know there were three funnels."

Oklahoma Gov. David Hall flew over the scene of the damage this morning, then toured Drumright, Okla., and nearby Black River and Cambridgeport areas, running along the Charles just east of the university, fear that developers will move in, land values will increase in their neighborhood.

Residents in the poor and largely black Riverside and Cambridgeport areas, running along the Charles just east of the university, fear that developers will move in, land values will increase in their neighborhood, and they will be forced out.

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Conflict Over Gold...

One of the key issues that will be confronting representatives of the major financial powers at the final session of their monetary conference in Washington this week will be how to resolve the conflict between the United States and several European countries on the future role of gold.

The American position within the Committee of 20 of the International Monetary Fund has been that gold should gradually be removed from the monetary system. The United States wants it replaced by a redefined special drawing unit—sometimes dubbed “paper gold”—managed international currency representing a “basket” of other currencies. What may be oversimplified as the European position is that gold still has a crucial role to play as a form of national monetary reserves—and, in fact, that it is now more urgent than ever to “remobilize” monetary gold since the energy crisis has deepened balance-of-payments deficits.

The Europeans contend that gold has been immobilized by the enormous gap that has developed between the official price of gold

of \$42.22 an ounce and the free-market price, which has been as high as \$180 an ounce in the midst of world monetary turmoil. The price has now slipped back to about \$160.

The members of the European Economic Community reached agreement at a meeting in Zeist, the Netherlands, two months ago that they would press for an arrangement that would let their central banks exchange gold among themselves at a market-related price: they would also be free both to buy and to sell gold on the free market. The United States has no objection to other nations’ selling gold on the free market, thereby reducing their gold stocks and making gold increasingly like any other commodity. It does, however, object to central banks buying gold from the market—a practice it contends would pave the way for a return to gold as the bedrock of the world monetary system. The United States considers that a managed international currency holds forth far greater hope for world trade and development, while allowing nations to manage their own economic affairs.

...And How to Resolve It

Despite its seeming complexity, the gold issue is not insoluble. Americans and Europeans should not find it hard to agree that the present official price of gold at \$42.22 is meaningless and that it would be desirable for nations to be able to use their gold reserves to cover deficits. Agreements should also be possible on the dangers, under present conditions of world inflation and floating exchange rates, of trying to fix a new official price for gold. On that basis, a foundation clearly can be established for willingness by both sides to agree to wipe out the official price altogether and let the price of gold be determined in the free market.

The sticking point, however, is whether central banks should be free to buy as well as sell gold in the private market. Here the British have offered a compromise which would permit central-bank purchases from the market only to the extent that they did not result in any quantitative increase in

monetary gold stocks. This compromise might meet the American objections to a return to gold—the fear that governments would rush to buy and set off another inflationary scramble for gold.

Many other ways could be found for achieving the same goal of safe and sane rules for remobilizing gold reserves at market-related prices. For instance, nations could use their gold reserves as collateral for loans among governments and thus avoid risking a return to heavy government gold purchases from the private market. Devising a compromise on gold should not be beyond the ingenuity of finance ministers.

It is now urgent that such a compromise be found. In the world’s present highly charged monetary atmosphere, the last thing needed is one more gold rush and flight from currencies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Beyond D-Day

Half of today’s world was not yet born when that first communiqué was issued by the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces 30 years ago: “Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France.”

Great events need no adjectives; but fiery trials for men under arms in the service of liberation demand, if not celebration, recollection. The biggest armada in history crossed the English Channel; brave men clambered up the beaches; parachutists fell from the skies; some remained forever young under the crosses behind the beachheads and in the memories of families and friends.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Chirac’s Policy
“Continuity and change.” How is candidate Giscard d’Estaing’s electoral slogan being translated into Prime minister Chirac’s foreign policy program? . . . The change is detectable in the tone and the silences of Mr. Chirac’s Assembly speech. He spoke of the United States with particular warmth. He notably underlined the ties that unite France to “the biggest economic power in the world”—an apparent indication that France in the future will strive to avoid the clashes on this ground that were so frequent in the recent past. But the most striking thing in his speech was the silence on specific problems. The quarrel over European-American consultations that monopolized the Quai d’Orsay last year was not mentioned, nor was the European-Arab dialogue, one of the grand designs of French diplomacy.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Traveling Magician

The United States does not intend to oust the Soviet Union from the Middle East. Mr. Kissinger said in his press conference in Washington, Mr. Kissinger obviously is very pleased with “the events which have marked political life in certain European countries in recent months” . . . He welcomed “the more spontaneous atmosphere” which he detects in transatlantic consultations. Will this new atmosphere be enough to permit the “Atlantic declaration”—the first

pillar of the “new charter” which he still wants to promote—to be signed in Ottawa at the next NATO ministerial meeting this month? He is not certain, but he hopes so.

Mr. Kissinger is thus expecting personally to contact “the new European leaders” as soon as possible. President Nixon, he said, also wishes to meet with them. Plans are being considered concerning the feasibility of such meetings in the near future, but nothing so far has been settled with the governments concerned.

For the time being, however, the U.S. President’s travels to the Middle East next week and to the Soviet Union later in the month, have priority. While referring to both, Mr. Kissinger appeared primarily concerned with humorizing the leaders in the Kremlin in order to create favorable conditions for the third Nixon-Brezhnev summit. . . . He did not conceal the fact that his major concern remains the negotiation of the SALT II agreement. It is not certain, however, that it will be possible to sign a formal agreement at the Moscow summit. Will there merely be a pure and simple reiteration of the interim agreement? Mr. Kissinger rules this out categorically but did not want to say more on the matter.

The magician of American diplomacy would not have acted differently if he had wanted to make us believe he is once more preparing to pull a rabbit out of his hat.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 10, 1899.

NEW YORK—The organization of the Automobile Club of America is encouraging evidence of the growth of automobile in the United States. A club house is to open where the vehicles can be properly cared for and everything will be done to advance the new mode of locomotion, especially in the matter of securing favorable legislation in regard to good roads. The entire country can only benefit from this action.

Fifty Years Ago

June 10, 1924.

WASHINGTON—Edgar W. Arnstein, husband of Mrs. Bush, has accepted defeat in his bid for a second term as receiver of the First National Bank of Washington securities stolen from the Jones messenger. He appeared in the District of Columbia Supreme Court and announced he was ready to begin his sentence of two years. He said he preferred Atlanta to Leavenworth but was told that was the affair of the Department of Justice.



When Foreigners Do Vote

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Throughout most of

France’s history, foreign policy has played a relatively slight role in political debate on the grounds that “foreigners don’t vote.” Of course, when debate involved going to war, diplomatic affairs assumed far greater interest. But even then, as with Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt, there was a tendency to disguise the government’s actual intentions until crucial battle was over.

But the Egyptians, the Israelis and the Syrians, rescued from the pit, acknowledge it was Nixon who rescued them. Brezhnev is eager to see him. U.S. relationships with China have not been affected.

Only in recent years has American diplomacy begun to be discussed with serious interest by the majority of the American people. This began in 1960 when Kennedy and Nixon argued about the Chinese offshore islands. As involvement in Vietnam increased, it intensified and emotionalized U.S. interest in Asia. Politicians began to study foreign affairs and take precise positions.

Now, in the middle of Nixon’s second term, when everything else is disintegrating about him, his role as a world leader remains an important fact. He has done enormous harm to the U.S. moral position, especially in Americans’ own minds, to the U.S. legal sense of validity and to the U.S. world image—as Americans imagine it.

But in fact he has perhaps done as much to enhance America’s real world position as anyone since Roosevelt.

No Trespassing*

Obviously, the bulk of Americans refuse to believe this. No U.S. president save Harding and Grant—not even Andrew Johnson—has smelled so bad. Lyndon Johnson occasionally walked along the margin of “no trespassing” signs. Nor can we forget that Franklin Roosevelt surely beat the Constitution on the issue of World War II; but it was his fervor, not his morality, that was in question.

Nixon’s cheezy morality and taste for mediocre craftsmanship—third-raters with whom he found it congenial to relax—subjected him to a comforting humdrum beat of approval as his amoral myrmidons bulldozed and the republic.

Nevertheless, Nixon did break a dangerous global icejam which had been squeezing the world toward a slowdown and possibly disastrous war. One must not forget that “Dear Henry,” after all, was “Tricky Dicky’s” choice to execute his foreign policy—and also that it was his foreign policy.

Together they started the world along a path to peace which Brezhnev, Mao Tse-tung, Sadat and Mrs. Nixon, each with a particular angle, were eventually to join. And we must remember that even on the brink of his Watergate disaster, Nixon remained Kissinger’s actual and active boss.

Outline for Peace

He appears to have been a moral transgressor, a sleazy operator and a condenser of lawbreakers according to testimony that seems impossible to refute. But his administration has ended U.S. involvement in one cancerous war and now has produced what could be the outline for genuine peace in another.

Foreign leaders, on the whole more cynical and less moralistic than Americans—possibly because they lack the powerful Puritan ethic in our melting pot—have been quicker to see these facts.

There isn’t a single country on earth whose government doesn’t

toward denouement. It is, indeed, a distressing scandal. But the United States has a global role to play and Nixon must continue to play it so long as he is President. In this sense, one might say, foreigners, or their views, do count in U.S. politics.

Trip to Mideast

It is a good thing that Nixon is now going to the Middle East, an area so remarkably tranquilized by him and Kissinger. And it is clear from their own statements that the leaders of those states will welcome him. It is also a good thing that he will subsequently proceed to Russia, with which détente is quintessentially vital.

Perhaps Brezhnev is peeved because Nixon isn’t visiting Moscow first. But that is a minor irritant. After all, the French didn’t like seeing Paris as a stop-off on the way to a Kennedy meeting with Khrushchev in Vienna.

It is illogical to exorcise the

President for absenting himself at this particular moment when Watergate seems to be crashing

carrot or a bigger stick—under the table.

In both the Vietnam and Middle East cases, moreover, there seems to have been some diplomatic cause. It is easy enough to understand, for instance, why Hanoi would appreciate Kissinger’s discreet assurance in 1973 that within a year the United States would withdraw its civilians “working in the armed forces” of Saigon. Kissinger’s reluctance to pass this word to Saigon also makes sense.

Here one cannot help observing, however, that an undertaking made in private does not necessarily take on extra solemnity. In the cited instance, the United States has still not withdrawn all its civilians. “Our statement of intention to do so,” a State Department spokesman said, “was in the context of there being substantial compliance by North Vietnam with the agreement. Unfortunately, this did not prove to be the case.”

In defense of its Vietnam diplomacy, the State Department also pointed out that none of the secret understandings involved

“add obligations on the part of the United States”—an “obligation” being defined as a commitment to increase rather than reduce the American role.

The understandings made

recently in the Middle East seem different. There, Kissinger, to induce Israel to accept the Syrian disengagement, made statements on future military supplies which led the Israeli premier, then Mrs. Meir, to tell her parliament that “the continued aid of the United States to Israel has been assured for the future by the President of the United States.”

In yet another understanding—one on which Kissinger briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—the United States undertook to conduct its own reconnaissance over the Syrian-Israeli buffer zone.

Most of us were so relieved to get out of Vietnam last year, and so elated by the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire, that there has been

little pressure or incentive to close at the terms.

But inasmuch as a long stretch of uncertainty lies ahead in Mideast, however, there is a reason to pay heed to armaments there. Although there always tactical day-by-day issues in any diplomatic endeavor, for airing this and hiding the country’s long-range major foreign undertakings to me indisputable. A undertaking such as Ames’ sponsorship of a Mideast summit simply cannot be as the firm and continuing support of the American people if are not brought in at the off. What else does our experience prove?

The Congress wisely passed two years ago—known as the Case Act, after its chief sponsor, Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J.—quiring the executive to treat to Congress the text of an international agreement, rather than a treaty. If the Free thinks publicly would “prejudicial to the nation,” he can transmit text privately to the Foreign Affairs Committees of the Senate and House.

Moot Issue

Whether all of the U.S. State’s new Mideast “standings fall within the ambit of “any international agreement” is, of course, arguable, although why an administration avowedly eager for good relations with the Congress in foreign affairs would want to argue at all clear.

Just two months after Congress enacted the Case Act, Kissinger skinned around it,ing secret a section of the Sino-Soviet trade agreement to credits. The Senate subsequently caught up with it, and last March, Sen. Harry M. Byrd, D-Va., elicited the same promise to “comply not only with the letter but with the spirit of the law.” It’s a promise ever since keeping now.

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Interview With Jordan's King

Hussein Warns on 'Miracles'
By Kissinger in Middle East

Jordan's King Hussein warns in an interview with Newsweek senior Editor Arnaud de Borchgrave, that the Middle East remains explosive despite stories in the U.S. press about "miracles" accomplished by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Speaking in his beachfront villa in Aqaba, the 38-year-old king also said that the Arabs are bound to establish normal relations with Israel once occupied territories have been evacuated and discussed the intricate Jordanian-Palestinian relationship as well.

Excerpts from the interview in this week's issue of the magazine follow:

Question—Until the October war you insisted that only you could negotiate with Israel for the return of the West Bank and East Jerusalem. But after the war, 17 Arab League states voted

Moderates
Stronger at
Head of PLO

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, June 9 (NYT).—The Palestine National Council ended a nine-day session here today by electing a new enlarged Executive Committee in which the moderates will be stronger than in the outgoing body.

The new executive—which is in effect is the cabinet of the Palestine Liberation Organization—was enlarged to 14 members, including four independent moderate personalities recently expelled from the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan.

At the same time, after heated debate, a seat on the executive was given to a representative of an extremist splinter group headed by Ahmed Jibril. This group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, carried out the April 11 attack on Kiryat Shemona in Israel in which 21 persons, including three terrorists, died.

The Jibril group until now was represented in the 150-member council, or parliament, but not in the executive.

Arafat Claim.

Yassir Arafat, the chairman of the executive and leader of the moderate faction, claimed in the final meeting that the movement was more united than ever.

In fact, the inclusion of the Jibril group was seen as a sign that the extremist guerrilla groups who have been carrying out armed operations do not want to cut themselves off from the established leaders of the PLO, like Mr. Arafat, who are willing to join the governments of Egypt and Syria in the search for negotiated settlement with Israel.

Meanwhile, the moderates around Mr. Arafat clearly fear that the resistance movement would lose its clout and bargaining power if the militant guerrillas left it.

The precarious interplay between the moderates and the extremists was evident from the text adopted by the council.

Summed up, the council instructed the leaders to seek a change in the terms of reference of the Middle East peace talks to as make the "national rights of the Palestinian people" a topic to be discussed. The council forebade the leadership to attend any conference based on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of November, 1967, which refers to the "refugee problem" but not to the Palestinian national cause.

The phrase "national rights of the Palestinian people" means the right to set up a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip as a minimum.

Israel Bars Talks

TEL AVIV, June 9 (AP).—Defense Minister Shimon Peres today branded the PLO as the "most irresponsible organization in the Middle East," and said Israel would never negotiate with its leaders.

Mr. Peres accused the PLO of inviting "further and more dangerous Soviet influence" into the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Israel cannot negotiate with "an organization that does not seek compromise," Mr. Peres said. He claimed that the PLO did not represent the majority of the Palestinian people.

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A PEACEFUL SCENE—Trio of young Mennonites, in their traditional dress, are deep in concentration while fishing in stream just north of Kitchener, Ontario.

Golan Heights Withdrawal Going Smoothly

TEL AVIV, June 9 (UPI).—The Golan Heights disengagement accord proceeded smoothly today toward execution, and a high-ranking military officer said that Israel will turn the first parcels of territory over to Syria control Friday.

In a Tel Aviv briefing to newsmen, the officer said the accord will be carried out in four stages and reach full implementation by June 26.

Nixon's Journey
To Middle East
To Start Today

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—President Nixon yesterday named the official party for his Middle East journey as aides made final arrangements for what they said will be "far more than a ceremonial or goodwill trip."

Mr. Nixon embarks tomorrow morning on the 10-day trip that will take him first to Austria, where he will make a rest stop, then to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel and Jordan.

As expected, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger headed the party announced by White House officials.

Other members are Mr. Nixon's top two aides, Alexander Haig Jr. and Ronald Ziegler; Maj. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, his deputy assistant for national security affairs; Alfred Atherton, assistant secretary of state for the Middle East; and the U.S. envoys to the countries he will be visiting.

White House officials played down the possibility that major agreements would be sealed during the trip. "The significance and results of the trip should not be judged on the specific signing of documents or the announcing of agreements," Mr. Ziegler said.

Question—But does Israel have a role to play in the area?

Answer—Not before she returns to where she came from in the 1967 war.

Question—If she does that, would the Arabs recognize her and establish normal relations?

Answer—That's bound to happen. Israel would live normally in this area. But not if they wait. The Arabs now have untold billions of dollars in oil revenue. They also have human resources and developing potential in all fields. So if Israel continues to occupy Arab lands—which would mean she would be opting for more war—any geopolitician can figure out where it will all end, with disastrous results for all.

Question—If for one reason or another, Israel's occupation of the West Bank and the Palestinian problem prove intractable, what do you think we should do next to keep up the momentum of Kissinger's mediation?

Answer—If we're bypassed this time, the area and the world possibly will be headed for a very dangerous situation again. Don't forget that Sinai and Golan represent no more than 3 percent of what has to be done.

The U.S. press is filled with stories about miracles and I'm afraid that your public opinion is getting the impression that the Middle East has been defused. Make no mistake, it remains explosive. We cannot wait indefinitely for the world to pay attention to the root cause of four wars in a generation.

Question—Do you feel the balance of power in the Middle East has shifted from the U.S.S.R. to the U.S.?

Answer—Definitely. The position of the U.S. has improved tremendously in recent months. We've always been your close friends. For a long time, however, we were almost alone, while maintaining normal relations with the Soviets. I am happy to see others reaching the same conclusion we reached long ago—and establishing close, friendly ties with the U.S.

Danger Now Higher

Without the U.S. Air Force to provide search and rescue operations, the pilots believe they have no chance of being picked up if they go down in Cambodia. And rumor has it that the Cambodian insurgents never take prisoners, they execute them. Therefore, the risk seems higher now.

"When you're halfway between Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh and you get a fluctuating oil pressure," one pilot remarked. "I'll tell you, that rumor really plays hell with your mind."

But the anger and the reluctance to fly into danger have deeper roots in this period of American ambivalence in Indochina.

He is believed to have suffered a heart attack. The statement said his condition was "stable but considered serious."

In Damascus, UN sources said Israeli troops continued to withdraw today from sections of the Golan Heights.

The sources said the implementation of the accord was proceeding "well and fast" and will be completed either June 26, on schedule, or even ahead of schedule.

At Kilometer 32 of the Damascus-Kunemira highway near Tel Shams, Israeli, Syrian and UN forces set up adjoining tents for a joint field headquarters to supervise the accord and consult on technical problems as they arise.

An Israeli liaison officer, a Lt. Elhan, said that the Israeli and Syrian officers at the post did not talk to each other and that all consultations were carried out through UN representatives.

On the Spot

Bales of barbed wire were driven up to a new two-lane Israeli road under construction west of the rubble-strewn Golan capital of Kunemira, and workers strung it through iron posts built 10 yards apart. Yellow bulldozers were digging trap-traps to mark the new no-man's land.

In Jerusalem, Premier Yitzhak Rabin's new government held its first regular weekly working session, and a spokesman said Defense Minister Shimon Peres reported that "everything is going along on the ground according to the agreement."

To the Letter

"We don't have any reason to believe that the Syrians don't intend to follow the disengagement agreement to the letter," the high-ranking officer at the newsmen's briefing said. "at least as far as the first stages are concerned. What will happen three months from now? That's

drawn its troops, but not its military aid. It has shifted its goals, but has not abandoned its interests. So these pilots remain among the last Americans to face combat, even though unofficially. Some, in the absence of high pay and a clear American policy, are no longer sure why they are doing it.

A Dwindling Corps
A few have resigned. Others are planning to leave. Ronald Dubinsky, who started flying in Vietnam 11 years ago as a Marine Corps pilot, was fired a few weeks ago by Air America because he refused to fly more missions in Cambodia.

He plans to sue the company, contending that his contract did not call for paramilitary operations. Air America officials in Saigon declined to comment.

Mr. Dubinsky, 38, had flown for six years for Air America in the Laotian war. "I didn't want to get into the old game again," he said.

"I'm opposed to it. My whole attitude has just gone to superdope. I have a feeling—from what I've seen in Laos—that it starts this way, from a couple of civilians operating this way. I just don't want to see us get started again by doing this paramilitary stuff."

Air America's Cambodia operations appear to fall just within the legal bounds set by Congress to prohibit the use of U.S. military advisers and armed forces in Indochina.

When you're halfway between Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh and you get a fluctuating oil pressure," one pilot remarked. "I'll tell you, that rumor really plays hell with your mind."

But the anger and the reluctance to fly into danger have deeper roots in this period of American ambivalence in Indochina.

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'Isolation' Is Ended

Viet Cong to Return to Talks
After Concession by Saigon

Saigon, June 9 (UPI).—The Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government announced yesterday that its military delegation here would respond to a unilateral gesture by the Saigon government and return to talks intended to implement the cease-

fires and police guard were placed on full alert over the weekend as fear of terrorism and increased political instability spread through the capital, government sources said.

The weekend tensions followed two weeks of student demonstrations, the violent deaths of two government ministers and the attempted resignations of six members of the cabinet.

An intelligence source said "indefinite evidence" was uncovered today linking Communist-directed agents to the killing of the ministers.

Role Defeats

SAIGON, June 9 (UPI).—A Polish interpreter, Mikolaj Holub, 35, has left for New Zealand at his own request after defecting from his country's delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision, reliable sources said today.

Fighting Flares

SAIGON, June 9 (UPI).—Fighting has flared again north of Saigon in an area where large government forces are battling to clear the approaches to the capital. The Saigon command reported today.

The general said that the reported intensification of the Viet Cong's rebellion would prompt his obligation to return to the talks of Tuesday.

Saigon had cut off these "principles and immunities" on April 16, contending that the Communists were enlarging the war. The South Vietnamese also walked out of the political talks in Paris. The Communists responded by boycotting the talks in Saigon and also by walking out of the Paris forum.

In the 17 months that have elapsed since the signing of the Paris peace agreements, these talks have accomplished little.

But their total abandonment had spread dismay in certain quarters, particularly in the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

Moreover, in the opinion of many diplomats, Saigon, which had initiated the slowdown of the talks, looked as if it were not interested in them. "I think this is better," Gen. Hiep said yesterday after the Viet Cong announced their decision. "This is better if we have something to say to each other, we have somewhere to say."

Alert in Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, June 9 (AP).—Elements of Phnom Penh's militia



Boris Redkin

Soviet Defector
Arrives in U.S.
Assails Kremlin

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP).—A Soviet professor said yesterday that he had defected from his country because "the Russian leadership does not hear the opinion of simple people."

Boris Redkin, a specialist in Asiatic studies at the University of Leningrad, defected in Japan on Thursday. He arrived at Kennedy Airport last night from Japan.

Mr. Redkin, 36, said he had been granted asylum in the United States but was here temporarily on a tourist visa.

The professor, an expert on Japanese culture, had been teaching at the University of Osaka in an exchange program since May, 1972, and was due to return to Russia in August.

French Feminists
Stage Strike on
Sex, Housework

PARIS, June 9 (UPI).—The Women's Liberation Movement of France is calling on French women to refuse sex, housework, child rearing and low-paying mental jobs in a three-day strike for female rights. The strike ends tomorrow.

A woman interviewed on Radio Luxembourg announced:

"We will give up sex and doing dishes and we will kick any man who makes passes at us on the street."

The revolutionary feminist group of the movement said women must "record their refusal to assume alone domestic work and care of children, their refusal that pleasure must be a duty, their refusal of jobs that are the least paid and tasks the most menial and repetitive."

The youths were armed with iron bars and Molotov cocktails. They damaged two police vehicles parked in the courtyard of the station.

The cause of the attack was not made public.

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on Martini

Some Martini drinkers believe the only right way to drink the right one is on the rocks.

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Possible Atomic Theft Worrying AEC

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (UPI)—When an atomic weapon travels across the United States, it goes in a gray metal car with two-ton steel top locked in place by heavy bolts. If the weapon rides on the road, it travels in a truck with wheels which can be locked and armored sides which can be pierced by bazooka shells.

Now the Atomic Energy Commission is thinking seriously of giving the same precautions when shipping nuclear materials, if just the finished weapons. The AEC's new plan is prompted by fears that the workhounds of atomic energy might be accompanied by attempts at atomic theft, by organized criminals or terrorists or even by terrorists.

Theodore Taylor, a former designer of nuclear weapons and current crusader for tighter nuclear safeguards, says that a nuclear blast so small that weapons experts might describe it as "fizzle" could kill 100,000 people watching a football game, fall out alone from a fizzle at the open could kill 5,000 people, while the same explosion off beneath the twin towers of New York's World Trade Center could topple both buildings and kill as many as 200,000 people.

A growing number of weapon experts think "basement" home-nuclear bombs are real possibilities. Mr. Taylor says at everything the bomb needs to know is available in libraries, and that the most concise explanation of the art of making a bomb is in a Encyclopedia Americana, edited by a former research director for the Pentagon.

An Amateur Bomb

The AEC ran a test a few years ago to find out how easy bomb-making had become. It hired two young physicists with little practical experience in the field, gave them access to a small computer and an classified library, then told them to design a nuclear weapon and predict its yield.

The two physicists had a finished weapon in six months. The tested yield came within 10 percent of what their weapon would have produced if it had been made. They now work in the weapons program at the Los Alamos, N. M., laboratory, where Taylor spent 10 years.

Despite the spurt in kidnappings and hijackings in recent years, terrorists have yet to commit nuclear theft. But there have been some disquieting incidents, like the threat by a 15-year-old physics student to blow up Orlando, Fla., unless he were given a million dollars. He was given a check of his nuclear weapon, precise in its detail.

Bomb Not the Only Threat

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Nuclear thieves would not need an atomic bomb to terrorize society with impossible ransom demands. They might be able to reach the same goals by stealing enough plutonium to make what is called a dispersal device.

Plutonium powder is the most poisonous substance known to man. It can safely be held in the hand, but if breathed in, plutonium would begin to attack the lungs immediately. Death might follow in a matter of hours, depending on how much plutonium was inhaled.

A dispersal device could be a simple bomb, exploded in the air above a city. Winds would carry plutonium dust for miles, and people might have to stay indoors for days while trained troops wearing gas masks cleaned the streets and countryside.

A plutonium dispersal bomb exploded without warning in the air might kill hundreds, even thousands, of people.

The United States has already had one experience with plutonium dispersed into the air. That came when an atomic bomb fell out of a B-52 near Palomares, Spain, and broke apart, spilling plutonium around the countryside, but killing nobody. The plutonium was cleaned up at a cost of millions of dollars.

The United States goes to enormous lengths to prevent the loss of an atomic weapon, but nevertheless it has lost a few. Four fell out of a B-52 bomber over Palomares, Spain, several years ago, and four dropped out of a B-52 over Greenland—all eight were found.

A bomb which dropped out of a plane over South Carolina some years ago is still missing, however, presumably lost in a swamp. A Navy fighter-bomber reportedly missed an aircraft carrier deck once and sank to the bottom of the Pacific, its nuclear bomb aboard. It is still there.

Outside of weapons stockpiles, the United States has more than 40,000 atomic weapons scattered around the world. Most are in the United States, but about 7,000 are in Europe and a smaller number are in the Far East.

Theft of atomic weapons is not the primary concern of responsible officials. There are so many electronic barriers built in the field, given them access to a small computer and an classified library, then told them to design a nuclear weapon and predict its yield.

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Views of the Atlantic Alliance

When World History Ceases Being 'European'

by Hugh Trevor-Roper

OXFORD, England.—Western man is distinguished not only from the developed peoples but also on the civilizations of India and China—by his sense of history. Having this sense, he periodically seeks to use it to come and to prophesy. He sees himself standing at a recurrent point of time and looks forward to a recurrent future. Sometimes unaccountably, he seems to this generally (though not always) when he thinks he is, when his mood is somny, to look forward to a period not prosperity but of decline. He is particularly disposed to do so when the superpowers seem overshadowing the divided countries of Europe and a new division based on massive technology seems to threaten those entities which Europe claims to have discovered. Now at last, it seems, world history is ceasing to be European history, and the concept of "Western civilization" which so recently seemed to be firmly established, may now be obsolete.

Before considering this argument on its merits, it may be useful to remember that it is not. In the time of the European Renaissance, when Western civilization was beginning to expand, dissolution was regularly predicted. Some expected its end to be sounded by the Last Trump, others by the Turks. In the 17th century, with the Thirty Years War, the prophets of gloom were more insistent; in the 18th century they became more apocalyptic. The German historian Schiller at the beginning of the century, the Swiss historian Rickhardt at the end, both saw the rope going through the same noose as the Roman Empire in last convulsions. Since then they have had Spengler and Toynbee. And there are many others.

Once the general parallel has been made, the particular details easily fitted in. Henry Kissinger recently compared the European states with the Greek cities, unable to unite against the power of Rome. Others have seen communism as the new ideology which will dissolve the traditions of the West, as Christianity dissolved and replaced the pagan civilization of antiquity.

These parallels may prove to be true. The fact that they have proved false in the past does not mean that they are wrong this time. On the other hand they will be wrong again, in any

case, I believe that they are wrong, philosophically. I do not believe that "civilizations" are distinct organisms with a regular life cycle, so that their stages can be predicted like the stages of animal life. Theoretically, a civilization is capable of indefinite prolongation or renewal. In fact, if Western civilization has reached its total term, that will not be because its term has always been fixed: it will be because this time its structure is threatened from without or has been undermined from within.

Unquestionably Western civilization is threatened today. The great technological changes of our time have transformed the nature of political power, and many of the attitudes of the past, which we regard as specifically "Western," now seem out of date. Moreover, the same technological changes, which have made the European countries, with their distinct, competing societies and traditions, which were the motor of civilization in the past, seem suddenly impotent. If the countries of Western Europe are the legitimate and necessary custodians of Western civilization, that civilization is today unquestionably weak: weak materially, because they cannot stand up to the power of organized continents; weak morally, because they have lost the self-confidence which they so long enjoyed.

In the past, European liberalism—and "liberalism" has always been regarded as the essential character of Western civilization—believed in progress. They believed that they possessed the key to the future, and therefore that the future was on their side. Now, looking inwards, at the tensions produced by this century, and outwards, at the more powerful and less "liberal" rivals which seem to threaten them, they find it difficult to continue that belief. The future, it seems, must be with the super powers; and although, in theory, the super powers might be the continuators of "Western" civilization, as the Roman Empire continued Greek civilization, we cannot safely make any such assumption. Marxism may be a legitimate development of Western thinking, but Leninism is not. In Russia, Marxism has been distorted beyond recognition. The American experiment

is of another article of a series published in the International Herald Tribune on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-American Conference in Amsterdam last year.

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ABC in the year ending March 31, 1974, counted 455 shipments of what it calls "special nuclear materials" by its civilian licensees. Special nuclear materials are quantities of plutonium and fully enriched uranium that are in excess of what the AEC calls "trigger quantities."

The trigger quantity for plutonium is two kilograms. The trigger quantity for fully enriched uranium is five kilograms. The trigger quantity is not enough to make a bomb—at least four times the trigger quantity is understood to be needed for a bomb, although the exact quantity is secret.

There are 26 plants in the United States licensed to handle and ship plutonium and fully enriched uranium.

The plutonium and uranium go out under armed guard, either in armored cars or in trucks escorted by armed guards in a second car. They follow planned routes, so that, if they are hijacked, rescue squads know where to look, and the trucks are built so that men armed with bazookas would still need several hours to break into them.

While uranium and plutonium on the move are the big worry of the AEC, there is still a lot of concern about the same materials disappearing from the factory itself. An armed attack on a factory is unlikely, but a theft from the inside is not so unlikely.

The commission "loses" as much as 100 pounds of uranium and 60 pounds of plutonium a year, enough to make more than 10 atomic bombs.

Reasons for Loss

In most cases, the loss is due to poor inventory-taking, inaccurate weighing or lost scrap. But each time a shortage turns up, diversion is suspected.

The most celebrated case took place back in the 1960s, at Apollo, Pa. A factory there had just taken an order to process and fabricate 2,200 pounds of fully enriched uranium for a nuclear-powered rocket.

An inventory disclosed a uranium shortage of 207 pounds, enough to make several large bombs. For a while China and Israel were under suspicion as the possible thieves.

Just how much uranium and plutonium exist in their pure form in the United States today is a secret, but the figures are large and growing. One estimate is that almost two million pounds of both metals are in storage around the country, and that figure is expected to grow at least to three million pounds by 1980.

The stored uranium and plutonium are felt to be relatively safe, but long-distance shipments worry security experts.

In addition to an unknown number of nuclear-weapon shipments across the country, the



Mrs. Golda Meir

Provençal Landscape Blends Sun, Wine and Missile Silos

By Alan Filler

A PT, France (UPI)—The Alouette helicopter from Orange Air Base in Provence skims over vineyards, foreign-owned villas with their swimming pools and finally a low-range range on its 20-minute flight to France's nuclear missile range.

The missiles in their silos are spread out over tens of thousands of acres, but the first surprise is that this is not an off-limits zone. The 18 silos are guardless, between them are more vineyards, farms, public roads and small, sunny Provencal villages.

Gendarmes keep a discreet but close eye on strangers. At each end, two gendarmes guard the combination for opening the 110-ton cap placed over an embedded missile.

Double Concern

The new code word for activating the missiles was sent last week from the office of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to France's chief rocket general, Jean-Claude Couderc, a small, thin officer with a neat mustache who, out of uniform, might pass for an accountant. But the double chain of command includes the gendarme and one of Gen. Couderc's chief aides.

The gendarme closed the plant and began to look for the missing uranium. It found about 12 pounds in the 730 air filters which kept uranium from blowing out of the smokestacks. It found another 14 pounds in a burial pit on a mountain eight miles away.

At the end of the search, 148 pounds of uranium were still missing.

Diversion was still sus-

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viewed every employee in the

plant and every past employee.

Its conclusion was that there was "no evidence" of diversion, but a few people there still suspect

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BonetCp 81/876 47 92/4 88/4 99/4 + 5/4

BonetCp 81/876 1 85/4 85/4 85/4 + 5/4

BonetCp 81/876 9 93/4 93 93/4 - 1/4

BonetFin 55/77 1 88 88 88 88 - 1/4

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Borker cv5/486 56 60/4 58/4 58/4 + 1/4

Bott St 6/1959 72 102 102 102 + 1/4

Bott St 5/4072 10 72 72 72 + 1

Bott St 5/4072 65 65/4 66/4 66/4 + 1/4

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Boebie cv5/181 47 56 55/4 56 + 1/4

BosCas 10/75 100 100/4 100/4 + 1/4

Borden 8/1/84 18 100 99/4 99/4 + 1/4

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Bran St 5/26/86 3 65 65 65 + 1/4

Brt/UnG 9/1/95 99 95/4 94 95 + 1/4

Brt/UnG 6/1/92 24 75 75 76 + 1/4

Brt/UnG 2/1/76 1 85/4 85/4 85/4 + 1/4

Brun: cv1/281 7 77 74/4 73 + 1/4

Budd cv5/394 81 65/4 64/4 65/4 + 1/4

Bulfavia 2/1/75 14 95 91/4 92 + 1/4

Bulova cv5/62 1 62/4 62/4 62/4

Bulova cv5/34 1 80 77 77 - 1/4

Burl In cv5/91 24 75 71 71 - 1/4

Burl/No cv5/72 29 84 77 84 + 6/4

Burroughs 9/5/75 200 100/4 90/4 100

CanPac Jscrp 14 45 43/4 43/4 + 1/4

CarTT 9/18/2000 25 58/4 58/4 58/4 + 1/4

CarTT 9/18/2000 17 78/4 73 78 - 1/4

Carter cv5/39 1 70 70 70 + 1/4

Case 5/1/90 8 62 61/4 62 + 1/4

CastCk cv5/94 53 66 66 66 + 1/4

Cater Tr 5/87 16 88/4 88/4 88/4 + 1/4

Cater Tr 5/8/86 20 79 78/4 79 + 1/4

Cater Tr 8/20/89 62 100/4 100/4 100/4 + 1/4

Cater Tr 6/2/92 15 88/4 88/4 88/4 + 1/4

Coca cv7/383 2 60/4 60/4 60/4 + 1/4

Cola/nes cv5/60 47 57/4 55/4 57/4 + 1/4

Colnolin CV5/97 346 52 50/4 51/4 + 1/4

Cenco cv5/97 21 45 46 46 - 1/4

Com/HG cv5/78 10 98 86 86 + 1/4

Vi/CR/NG 3/4/77 25 22 20/4 22 + 1/4

Cent/rel 9/4/95 2 98/4 99/4 + 1/4

Cent/rel 8/8/96 11 91 91 91 + 1/4

Cent/rel 7/8/97 1 85 85 85 + 1/4

Cessna cv5/272 4 63/4 63/4 63/4

Chama cv5/14/74 11 75 76 76 - 1/4

Chari NY 7/9 52 91 90/4 91 + 1/4

Chaz B cv5/43 163 82/4 75/4 82 + 1/4

Chaz C cv5/94 303 92 84 92 + 1/4

Chase/M 7/2/89 14 87/4 87/4 87/4

Chas/M 6/1/91 20 72/4 73/4 73/4 + 1/4

Chelso cv10/99 45 82/4 81/2 82/2

Sales in Net

Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last chg/ce

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Chemehrt 9/9/4 32 95 95 95 + 1/4

Chm/NY 7/8/52 10 96/4 96/4 96/4 + 1/4

Chm/NY cv5/196 42 70/4 69 69 + 1/4

Chm/NY cu5/93 42 67/4 66 67 + 1/4

Chm/On 4/1/92/2 55 57/4 56/4 57/4 + 1/4

Cher/Poltd 7/1/5 18 84 82 82 + 1/4

Cher/Poltd 6/1/5 5 97 97 97 + 1/4

Chig/HW 4/1/84 26/4 27/4 28 - 1/4

CMAS/PP 5/2/91 134 11 13 13 + 1/4

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on Page 18, Col.

First Chicago. First in Poland.

Poland's foreign trade turnover totals over \$10,000,000,000.

The Polish Ministry of Finance has given First Chicago permission to open a representative office in Warsaw.

We'll be the first Western financial institution in post-war Poland. Our new Warsaw office will become an important link between East and West.

And the man in charge of our Warsaw office is well-equipped to help capitalize on the most-favored-nation tariff status enjoyed by the Polish People's Republic.

Edmund Bak has diversified American banking experience. He

We've been invited to help make it climb higher.

speaks Polish. He brings with him the expertise gained as head of our Eastern European office in Frankfurt.

(He also comes from the city with the largest population of Polish descent outside of Warsaw: Chicago.)

Poland's most recent financial statistics? Impressive: National income is up 10%, and GNP now stands at \$50,000,000,000. Industrial production is up 12%. Agricultural output is up 8%.

And Mr. Bak is ready with other valuable information and insight about Poland, as well as the rest of Eastern Europe.

First Chicago—first in Poland.
A \$17,000,000,000 multinational bank
at work for you, now with offices in 46 cities
around the world.

First Chicago®

You compete. We compete.

The First National Bank of Chicago, First Chicago Corporation subsidiary, has installations in Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Atlanta, Beirut, Bogota, Bridgetown, Brussels, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dublin, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Guatemala City, Hong Kong, Houston, Jakarta, Kansas City, Kingston, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manila, Melbourne, Mexico City, Miami, Munich, Nairobi, New York, Panama City, Paris, Rome, San Francisco, San José, São Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo, Toronto, and Warsaw, and has participations in Bangkok, Cardiff, and Rotterdam. First Chicago Leasing Corporation: installations in Chicago, New York, London, and Toronto. First Chicago Realty Services Corporation: installations in Chicago, Atlanta, and Los Angeles. First Chicago Asset Management Corporation: London. Member FDIC.

Eurobonds

Arabs' Medium-Term Placements Help Dispel Some Market Gloom

By William Ellington

ONDON, June 9 (AP-DJ)—In the past two weeks Arab investment funds have been entering into several medium-term, 4-interest private placements between \$50 million and \$100 million each.

his development, along with

the fact that short-term dollar

interest rates are finally begin-

ning to ease, helped dispel some

of the gloom that has filled the

bond market recently.

he market was especially

after Orion Bank disclosed

that it will no longer make

Eurobonds because

market conditions have deter-

iorated too greatly.

enters are being discreet for

private reasons about the

placements they have

agreed. A typical deal, says

an investment banker, would

be \$100 million over five years

at a small discount

to subscription price.

one of these deals has been

underwritten because it sug-

gests that Arab money might

be available for public Euro-

bonds. So far, there has

been relatively little such invest-

ment as Arab money managers

for the most part wanted

to keep their funds in very liquid

money market instruments.

one Swiss money man-

is now suggesting to

us that a significant decline

in short-term interest rates is

to come soon. "We are no

longer advising clients to roll

funds in short-term place-

ments," says one private Geneva

bank. "Instead, we feel that

long-term bonds are probably

the best investment."

one banker said that in his

opinion the world economy has already moved into a recessionary phase so that both short-term interest rates and inflation rates should come down. He said this makes medium-term bonds very attractive because yields are near record highs.

Currently on offer is a \$25-million, seven-year issue for Pacific Lighting Overseas Finance NV with a 9.25 percent coupon.

The syndicate manager indicated that the U.S. utility turned to the Eurobond market because it could get marginally better terms than would have been available for a domestic U.S. bond issue.

Nevertheless, some underwriters are been suggesting that other Eurobond issues may come with slightly better terms, which may make the Pacific Lighting issue somewhat difficult to place.

In particular, a Canadian-dollar issue for Nova Scotian bor-

rower is expected shortly with a novel option, which will allow investors to redeem the bonds after seven years or alternatively each year thereafter up to 20 years. The coupon rate seems likely to be 8.5 percent or a quarter-point higher than the Pacific Lighting issue.

Moreover, the Canadian dollar

is now rated as a very good in-

vestment currency because of

Canada's self-sufficiency in pe-

trroleum.

Another note issue for New

Zealand is under consideration,

but underwriting sources indicate

it could be several weeks be-

fore the issue is finally offered.

Priced Friday at 99.5, it was a

20-million European unit-of-ac-

count issue for Ireland bearing

9.75 percent over 10 years. The

issue initially ran into some re-

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

| | May 31 | May 24 | 1973 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Commodity index | 219.8 | 216.9 | 170.2 |
| Latest Week | 573,245,000 | 573,062,000 | 567,226,000 |
| Change | -\$2,183,000 | -\$1,960,000 | +\$1,000,000 |
| Steel prod. (tonnes) | 2,961,000 | 2,845,000 | 2,945,000 |
| Auto production | 171,215 | 165,515 | 221,589 |
| Duvelly car (bbls/1000) | 8,900,000 | 8,978,000 | 9,352,000 |
| Flight car (bbls) | 491,767 | 550,442 | 505,856 |
| Electric Pow. kw-hr | 84,743,000 | 85,792,000 | 83,869,000 |
| Busi. failures | 173 | 257 | 160 |

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

| | April | Prior Month | 1973 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Employed | 85,775,000 | 85,862,000 | 85,854,000 |
| Change | 4,500,000 | 4,500,000 | 4,418,000 |
| Index of Production | 124.7 | 124.2 | 124.0 |
| Personal Income | \$1,182,400,000 | \$1,161,400,000 | \$1,051,600,000 |
| Money supply | \$278,100,000 | \$274,900,000 | \$253,400,000 |
| Commodity price index | 144.0 | 143.1 | 130.7 |
| Consumer cost index | 179 | 181 | 177 |
| MSI's inventories | \$128,456,000 | \$125,500,000 | \$110,577,000 |
| Exports | 57,200,000 | 57,205,500 | 55,200,000 |
| Imports | 57,200,000 | 57,352,500 | 55,452,000 |
| Trade balance | -\$7,152,000 | -\$5,152,000 | -\$5,152,000 |

*000 omitted. ¹Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are total currency, outlays, banks and demand deposits adjusted as of Dec. 31. ²Based on latest available data. ³Based on latest available data. ⁴Based on latest available data.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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Krupp Unit Gives \$2 Million To Harvard's Europe Studies

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 9 (UPI)—A generation after the Krupp industrial empire helped to build the Nazi war arsenal, a Krupp Foundation of West Germany, which now owns the Krupp company, has given \$2 million to Harvard University as a gesture toward the strengthening of relations between America and Europe.

Although the amount is not unusually high by American philanthropic standards, it was called a landmark by scholars who specialize in West European studies. Their field suffered somewhat in recent years as the focus of American political and scholarly interest shifted to Asia.

In an interview before his meeting with Mr. Bok, Mr. Beitz said that the gift had been generated by a feeling that interest in European studies for a senior professor, the rest will support seven or eight graduate students, for whom fellowship money had become scarce in recent years.

The Krupp donation is the latest in a series of contributions from foreign sources to American

Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 9)

affairs had been straightened out, it could operate again on its own. Contrary to its felt policy of keeping credit tight now to stem inflation, the Fed opened its loan window wide for the Franklin.

There is sufficient information to indicate that the Federal Reserve has also been fostering conversations that might lead to merger with another bank or to a division of parts among several banks.

Fear for Others

The Federal Reserve had an interest in preventing collapse, at least because of a fear that others—perhaps many others—might also fall in an ensuing panic. As soon as Franklin came to public attention, rumors began to surface about four or five other banks that were also said to be in shaky condition.

The final ironic consideration in this affair is the foreign involvement. Franklin's largest stockholder is Michele Sidona, a Milan financier who is relatively unknown to the authorities here or to the American banking community. Naturally, a little extra nervousness arises when there is a foreign owner. It happens with all absentee landlords, including American companies abroad.

The Franklin story started with one small office in Franklin Center, Long Island. It ended up on a much larger stage.

Study Says U.K. Faces Shrinking Of the Economy

LONDON, June 9 (Reuters)—Britain faces a sharp drop in the standard of living this year and may be the only leading industrial nation with a minus growth rate in 1974, according to a new survey.

The quarterly review of the authoritative National Institute of Economic and Social Research predicted a 1% percent inflation this year and urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, to introduce an expansionary budget in the fall to avoid a recession.

The standard of living—the amount of real personal disposable income—will drop by 3.25 to 4 percent between the second half of 1973 and the second half of this year, it said.

The economy as a whole is expected to shrink 1 percent, the institute forecast, compared with a 5.4 percent rate of growth last year.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.Y. Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V. Curacao, Netherlands Antilles

The quarterly Report as of 31st March, 1974 has been published and may be obtained from the Paying Agents:

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Herengracht 205-214, Amsterdam

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Unter Sachsenhausen 4, 5 Köln

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London, E.C. 4

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HIGHLAND QUEEN scotch supreme

fine and rare mature scotch whisky



Evert, Borg Move Ahead With Ease

3 American Men Also Win in Paris

PARIS, June 9 (UPI)—Everything went as expected today as a pair of teen-agers and a group of American men advanced in the French Open tennis championships.

Chris Evert, an overwhelming favorite to win her second straight major international tournament, gained by winning her second-round match, 6-3, 6-3, over fellow 19-year-old player Virginia Ruzici of Romania.

Bjorn Borg, 18-year-old Swede, showed today that he has adapted to the slow-clay courts of Roland Garros by routing Frenchman Jean-Loup Rouyer, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0, in men's third-round action.

The American men to move ahead were Marty Bressen, Eddie Dibbs and Erik Van Diller. Arthur Ashe has already qualified for the round of 16 and a fifth American has a chance for advancement tomorrow when Harold Solomon faces Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia.

Bressen beat José Higueras of Spain, 6-1, 6-4, 7-5; Dibbs beat Italian Corrado Barazzutti, 6-0, 7-6, 7-6, and Van Diller downed Australian Barry Phillips-Moore, 3-6, 7-6, 6-0, 6-4.

A crowd of about 12,000 at Roland Garros was pelted by rain and burned by the sun during the day. After a half dozen morning matches were completed, heavy rain stopped play for about two hours. Later, the sun came out to dry the clay courts.

Rain caused an incident near the end of the day. Raúl Ramírez of Mexico was serving at match point against Patrick Proisy of France when the rains came. Ramírez wanted to play on, Proisy wanted to quit. Ramírez served and Proisy stood with his hands on his hips. While the argument went on, the rain subsided. Finally, the last point was replayed and Ramírez won 6-4, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

SATURDAY
WOMEN'S SINGLES
(Second Round)
Laurie Penny d. Patty Reese, 6-7,
6-1, 6-1; Diane Franchais d. Christine
Sandberg, 6-1, 7-5; Marlene Kasten d.
Eva Mastroianni, 6-2, 6-1; Björn
Masthoff d. Danielle Bouleau, 6-1,
6-1, 6-1; Elvira Weissenberger d. Marlene
Sindelarova, 7-5, 5-7, 7-5; Maria Bol
covina d. Mrs. John Patch, 6-2, 6-2.

MEN'S SINGLES
(Third Round)
Patrik Cerny d. Jürgen Fischer
6-1, 6-2; Christophe d'An
tonio Minna, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4; Manuel
Orantes d. Guillermo Vilas, 3-6, 2-6,
6-3, 6-3, 6-3; Jan Kodes d. Vilay Am
rith, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3; Jean-Pierre
Pomhans d. John Tull, 6-2, 6-6,
6-6, 7-6; François Jauffret d. Béla
Tarczay, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

SUNDAY
WOMEN'S SINGLES
(Second Round)
Chris Evert d. Virginia Burdick, 6-2,
6-1; Julie Heldman d. Mirsata Kozub
6-1, 6-1.

(Third Round)
Katica Ebelsdorfer d. Lita Suggiari,
6-3, 6-2; Oleg Morozov, CSFSR, d.
John Gotoh, Brit. 6-1, 6-4; Maria
Neumannova, Czechoslovakia d. Mária
Naszeli, 6-3, 6-0.

MEN'S SINGLES
(Third Round)
Eddie Dibbs d. Corrado Barazzutti,
6-0, 6-1, 7-6; Björn Borg d. Jean-Loup
Rouyer, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0; Marty Bressen d.
José Higueras, 6-1, 6-4, 7-5; Erik Van
Diller d. Jean-Pierre Pomhans, 6-3,
6-2, 6-1; Björn Borg d. Georges Goran,
6-3, 7-5, 6-4; Raul Ramírez d. Patrick
Proisy, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

** *

The hockey career of Barry Ashbee, veteran defenseman of the Stanley Cup champion Philadelphia Flyers, has ended because of an eye injury, the club said. The Flyers announced that the 34-year-old Ashbee was forced to retire because of the injury suffered during the Stanley Cup semifinal series with the New York Rangers, when he was struck in the right eye with a puck.

Ashbee, a native of Weston, Ontario, played seven years with the Hershey Bears in the American Hockey League before being traded to the Flyers. He played with the Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League in the 1965-66 season.

But the general warned that the reprieve was only temporary and said that "I will blow everything up again" if the British Broadcasting Corp. persisted in spreading what he called false propaganda about the country.

Yesterday, he had threatened to expel all the estimated 1,000 Britons still living here and close down the embassy because of the widespread coverage the BBC gave to a report by the International Commission of Jurists located in Switzerland. The group accused Gen. Amin of being responsible for the deaths of tens of thousands of Ugandans.

"I am not taking any drastic action against the British at this time because of the advice of [Kenya's] President Jomo Kenyatta," Gen. Amin said in a statement on Uganda radio.

Colombian Plane Crash Kills 44, Blast Suspected

BOGOTA, June 9 (Reuters)—A Colombian airliner which smashed into a mountain side in flames last night, killing all 44 persons on board, may have exploded in midair before the crash, the police said.

A police spokesman in Cucuta, near the scene of the accident, said the Taa Airlines tour-engaged Viscount turboprop crashed only minutes after taking off from Bucaramanga, in northeast Colombia, for Cucuta.

"The remains of the passengers and crew were all mutilated and half burned and spread over an area of 500 meters," he said by telephone.



Rick Wohlhuter
... record run

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1974

CROSSWORD

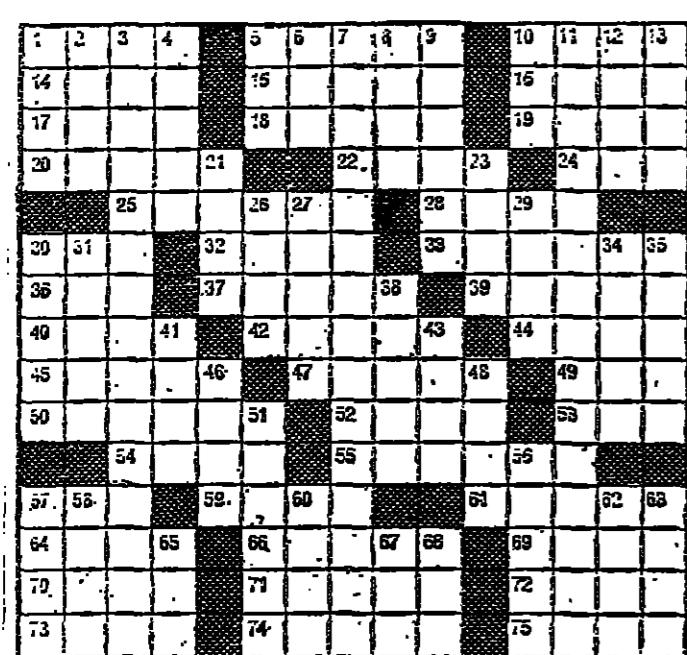
By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Narrative
- 5 SL Peter's statue
- 10 English explorer
- 14 Asian river
- 15 One of Plinys
- 16 Water growth
- 17 Altar and tom
- 18 Author of "Luck and Pluck"
- 19 Rogers or Durant
- 20 Zeal
- 22 Nanking nurse
- 24 Letter
- 25 Charm
- 28 Neck part
- 30 Herd of whales
- 32 Soft
- 36 Rose features
- 37 Shows fear
- 38 Maintain
- 40 Astringent
- 42 Asian weights
- 44 Japanese port
- 45 Dies cowboy
- 47 Sully
- 49 Kettle part

DOWN

- 50 Fixed
- 52 Of aircraft
- 53 Dog's due
- 55 Pursues, as game
- 57 Vehicle
- 59 Diplomacy
- 61 Place for discarded things
- 64 Oslo name
- 66 Less inhibited
- 69 Roy
- 70 Sister of Charles
- 71 Clipped
- 72 Heating vessel
- 73 Appraise
- 74 Agreed with
- 75 Storage structure
- 76 — barrel
- 78 — allocate
- 79 — Red Sea region
- 80 — unkempt
- 81 — forecast
- 82 — mark
- 83 — Miss Teasdale
- 84 — base
- 85 — bakery item
- 86 — most barns
- 87 — Hawks
- 88 — Hog variety
- 89 — Arm bone
- 90 — Canadian Indian
- 91 — Nota
- 92 — Toward the mouth
- 93 — Charge
- 94 — Illinoisan
- 95 — Abound
- 96 — squirrel

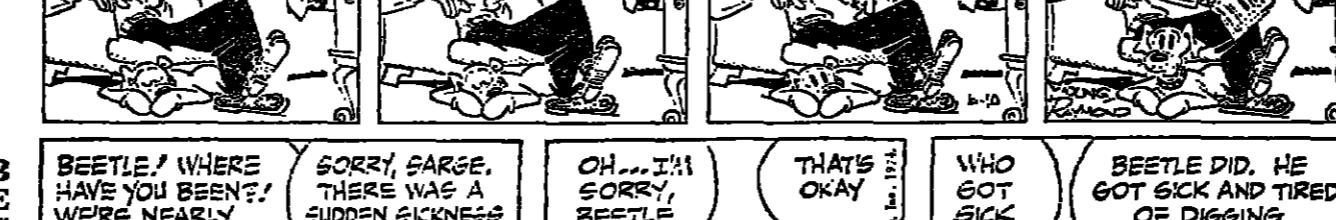


P E A N U T S

B. C.



B L O N D I E



B E E T L E

B A I L E Y



W I Z A R D of I D



B U Z Z S A W Y E R



R E X M O R G A N M. D.



R I P K I R B Y



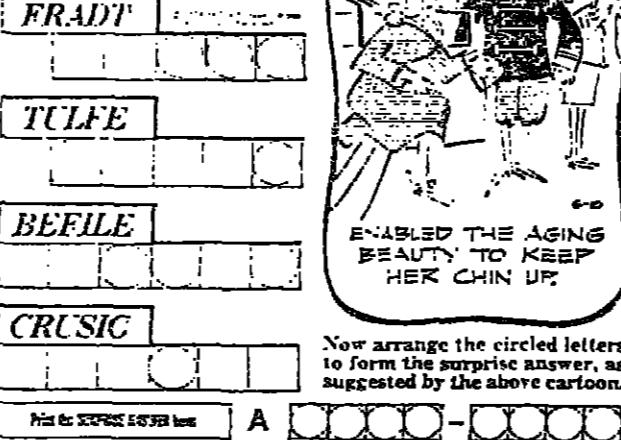
DENNIS THE MENACE



J U M B L E — that scrambled word game

By JENNIFER NAROLIN AND BOB LEE

One scrambles these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Put the circled letters here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumble: ASSAY TESTY LIQUID UNPACK

Answer: Those who take it might be caught napping — A SIESTA

Saturday's Jumble: ASSAY TESTY LIQUID UNPACK

Answer: Those who take it might be caught napping — A SIESTA

BOOKS

MAMA DOESN'T LIVE HERE ANYMORE

By Judy Sullivan, Arthur Fields Books, 243 pp., \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MEN have been walking out on their families for centuries. You might say it started with the Crusades. Now that women have a crusade, they are starting to walk out too. At least that's what Judy Sullivan says in "Mama Doesn't Live Here Anymore." Her husband was a successful professor, on his way to becoming a dean or president of a college. Judy Sullivan taught art, and generally left her husband and 11-year-old daughter in the summers to study or work on projects in other cities. She loved them both, she insists, but after 14 years she couldn't live with them anymore. "I can't take care of anyone else," was the way she expressed it, when she announced that she was leaving, not for the summer, but for good.

Mariel life—and motherhood used up too much of her energy and she needed it for other things, things that were so important to her that she based her very identity on them. She wanted to get a doctorate from a good school, write a book on black art, participate in the women's liberation movement—but, above all, she wanted to "have full responsibility for my own life." As far as I can see from her account, her husband was almost pathologically open to suggestion—yet she never tried to discuss her problems with him. She took karate lessons instead.

My first reaction to "Mama Doesn't Live Here Anymore" was sympathetic. This was not feminist theory, but actual fact. Here was a document that might show us what it feels like to lose yourself in others. Here was a step-by-step progression from self-sacrificing wife and mother to self-affirming woman. This was someone who acted on what she felt, who went through a personal "revolution." Other women she knew were drugging themselves with drink, tears, self-pity, re-crime, affairs, and even insanity, because, like her, they'd felt that the monotony of their lives was "permanent," that they "knew what was going to happen the next day, and the next, forever and ever, amen." Under the umbrella of "honesty" and "to thine own self be true," Judy Sullivan left her husband and daughter and moved to New York City.

Then I started reading between the lines of "Mama Doesn't Live Here Anymore." Why, I wondered, in a family with only one

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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| RAMP | ALL | LOW | TRAP |
| PHILLIP | LIE | WIGGLES | TRAP |
| MACE | SE | TRAP | TRAP |
| BEAT | TADE | TRAP | TRAP |
| SLICE | CEAN | TRAP | TRAP |
| ASSUME | ELISTIN | TRAP | TRAP |
| CLARE | MEALS | TRAP | TRAP |
| COLE | DANILLE | TRAP | TRAP |
| ROE | JOKE | TRAP | TRAP |
| APPLE | PEPE | TRAP | TRAP |
| AWFUL | GLENN | TRAP | TRAP |
| HUN | YUH | TRAP | TRAP |
| WIGGLES | TRAP | TRAP | TRAP |
| SPICE | WIGGLES | TRAP | TRAP |
| PURR | TESTIS | TRAP | TRAP |
| TESTIS | GREEN | TRAP | TRAP |

Amatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

similarities.

The final picture of the day is one of infantile narcissism, doing exactly what she wants to do whenever she wants to do. It would be nice to say that "sacrifice" she made of her husband and daughter, not of herself, had produced something. But that would be an old-fashioned way to think, wouldn't it? Judy Sullivan's analysis, I think, is the most sympathetic of the day. She renounced her daughter because she "couldn't care for anyone else," because she could be responsible for self only—yet her ostensible pose in going to New York to care for more people. To care for the black and the men's liberation movements, perhaps even continuing "draft counseling." Other women she knew were drugging themselves with drink, tears, self-pity, re-crime, affairs, and even insanity, because, like her, they'd felt that the monotony of their lives was "permanent," that they "knew what was going to happen the next day, and the next, forever and ever, amen." Under the umbrella of "honesty" and "to thine own self be true," Judy Sullivan left her husband and daughter and moved to New York City.

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Amatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

By Robert B. Simon/BLACK

Position after 21...N-Q7

8 QN-Q2, so that, if Olafsson captured his king knight, I could recapture with the remaining knight, thus keeping his grip on his Q4.

However, if Philidor were around now, he would soon realize what a prophet he had been, for the chief trend in the last 20 years has been to build the game on the basis of pawn structure and its exploitation. The younger generation grandmasters, in particular, have fastened on the remarkable techniques for attacking doubled pawns and isolated pawns that Bobby Fischer has displayed in so many games.

Small consolation. Indeed, they may be carrying things too far, neglecting what lay beneath Deschelles' crude bravado. There are positions in which the firepower of the pieces overwhelmingly outweighs the disadvantages of a broken pawn formation; in these, there is no satisfaction for the side with the superior pawn structure in knowing he might inherit a winning end-game if he cannot survive a smashing piece attack in the middle game.

This lesson was made clear by the Icelandic grandmaster Fridrik Olafsson at the expense of Walter Browne in their encounter in the Lax Palmas' international tournament.

Opening the Floodgates. Browne's P-5-P4, an old idea of the Czechoslovakian grandmaster Oldrich Duras, reinforces control of White's Q5 while White prepares to take over the center with a timely P-04. Browne's contribution to the plan was his

With 12...P-K4! Olafsson virtually forced Browne to exchange the center pawn, simultaneously isolating the black king pawn, the million icelander line, what he was doing. After 13...Q-Q3, he obtained the right play for his pieces while Browne could hardly move, intensifying the pressure of the powerful knight maneuver culminating in 21...N-Q5! Olafsson sacrificed his pawn to open lines against the white king, Browne could not have saw the game with 22...Q-R5, but 22...Q-N3 and 23...Q-P5 forced Olafsson to Harry the Queen, from pillar to post, to accelerate his king side attack.

The situation was beyond hope, but Browne, perhaps continuing on sheer momentum, did not choose to call it quits until Olafsson had the fatal fock 30...P-N6!

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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By Robert B. Simon/BLACK

Position after 21...N-Q7

White: Black:

1 P-K4 P-K4

2 N-KB3 N-Q3

3 B-N5 P-Q3

4 B-N4 P-Q4

5 P-N3 P-Q5

6 P-Q3 N-B3

7 R-K1 B-K2

8 Q-N2 O-O

9 P-K3 O-O

10 Q-Q2 P-Q4

11 P-Q4 P-Q5

12 P-B5 P-B5

13 P-B4 P-B4

14 P-B3 P-B3

15 P-B2 P-B2

16 P-B1 P-B1

17 P-B2 P-B2

18 P-B3 P-B3

19 P-B4 P-B4

20 P-B5 P-B5

21 P-B6 P-B6

Wins 2 of Triple Crown Events

Little Current Takes Belmont Stakes by 7

By Gerald Stone

ELMONT, N.Y., June 9 (UPI)—Little Current yesterday led in the stretch at Belmont Park, just as he did three weeks in the Preakness, and pulled away from eight rivals to win the 100th running of the Belmont Stakes.

Little Current won by the same margin yesterday—seven lengths as he did in winning the Preakness and thus earned two-thirds

of the Triple Crown. It was also the first time any 3-year-old had won two \$100,000 races this season, thus giving a little solidity to the mixed-up generation that has struggled through 12 such events.

Little Current, typically, had only one of his eight rivals beaten when the field left the far turn. Jolly John, Cannonade and Shady Character were fighting for the lead at that point, a half-mile from the finish, with Little Cur-

rent nearly 11 lengths behind the front-runners.

But jockey Miguel Rivera asked Darby Dan Farm's rugged son of Sea Bird to switch on the current midway in the turn, and the outcome was no longer in doubt at the start of the stretch. Jolly John finished second and Kentucky Derby winner Cannonade was third.

"We had stayed close enough," Rivera said, "and when I wanted him to move up he responded. He

didn't have to go inside horses, like he did in the Preakness, but he took the lead about the three-sixteenths pole and that was it—it was his race."

Kim Run was the only horse in back of Little Current when the winner initiated his run. Sea Songster was passed on the outside. Rube the Great, Hudson County and Bold and Fancy had drifted out enabling Little Current to move by them to the inside. Next came Shady Character after which Rivera guided Little Current outside to take aim at Jolly John and Cannonade. It was over quickly.

"I don't know if it's fair to compare Little Current's Triple Crown series with Chatenau's (in 1963)," owner John Galbreath said. "Chatenau won the Derby for me and we really thought he had a chance to go all the way. We still regret the fact his important workout before the Preakness went poorly too fast. He just wasn't enough horse to beat Candy Spots then at Pimlico, although he came back to beat Candy Spots again here."

Little Current winning the Belmont by the same seven-length margin he showed last month in the Preakness, used different tactics this time.

"I was thinking to go inside again," said Rivera, "but then I remember the Preakness. I was there last time. So I didn't wanna take no shots inside."

With the 3-year-olds taking turns beating one another this year, there had been talk that the Belmont would be the "Test of the Champion" instead of the "Test of the Champion." But Little Current's final quarter in the 1 1/2-mile race, a quarter considered the most brutal in American horse racing, had to be one of the fastest in Belmont history.

Four lengths back at the quarter pole, the chestnut son of Sea Bird got the two furlongs in 23 1/5 seconds.

Besides his share of the Belmont silverware, the 30-year-old Puerto Rican jockey, carried away a silver statue of a jockey given to him before the race by some visiting racing officials from Puerto Rico.

"They knew I was gonna win," said Rivera.

Galbreath, who also owns the Pittsburgh Pirates, took particular pride in winning the "Test of the Champion" for the second time.

The Belmont is a breeders race and the Columbus, Ohio, sportsman is one of the world's leading producers of thoroughbred stock, having brought the great Ribot and Little Current's sire, Sea Bird, here after they became champions in Europe.

Both those horses certified their greatness by winning the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Galbreath indicated the Arc might be on Little Current's fall schedule.

"Any owner or breeder who had a chance to run his horse in the Arc and didn't really doesn't belong in racing," Galbreath said. "But the Travers (at Saratoga in mid-August) is likely to be his next start."

Little Current's dam is Luliana. She is a daughter of Aly Babu and her name traces to a river in Angola.

Puerto Rican Triple

NEW YORK, June 9 (NYT)—Nine pickpockets got nailed in the paddock area just before the race.

Associated Press
Owner Maria Felix Berger congratulates Caracolero and Philippe Paquet after victory.

French Derby Won by Caracolero

PARIS, June 9 (UPI)—The Derby Story" of former Mexican movie star Maria Felix Berger had a happy ending today as one of her colts won the French Derby.

Caracolero, at odds of 42 to 1, in the Prix du Jockey Club, France's leading race for 3-year-olds, by taking the lead in the stretch and holding off the late drive of favorite Dankaro. It was the most important victory a horse owned by Berger, who this week had great expectations in Epsom, England. But the English Derby, her colt, too, the race favorite, swallowed his tongue" at the top of the stretch and finished fourth, behind race winner Knight.

Berger, nor owner, could believe Boutin expected them to stay in today's classic at Chantilly race course. Earlier the week Boutin said, "Caracolero is in fine shape, but I can't give him a first-rate score."

Boutin had two reasons for his optimism. First, his colt, named like all the horses in the 46-strong stable of Berger, had never raced in a stakes, winning three of five races against minor opposition. Second, Caracolero was facing a strong field which included Dankaro, who had won more than a matter of a million dollars this season, winning all three of his races. The colt had been impressively watched after by trainer Poinelet, and Dankaro's owner, Marcel Boucass, at one time dominated the French horse racing. His horses had won this year.

Dankaro's most impressive race is probably his last; when his owner, Gérard Rivases, moved to

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Observer

Help for Our Friends

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—As part of its new friendship with the Arabs, the United States has agreed to redesign the camel.

In its present form, as everyone knows, the camel is a horse designed by a committee. Prof. Kissinger wanted to avoid a repetition of this

both by designing the new camel all by himself, but he ran into a snag at the White House.

The Kissinger design called for replacing the camel's long, drooping neck with a more rigid, upright neck similar to the giraffe's so that the camel would be able to get a better view of what was coming over the next sand dune.

The White House, however, was unhappy with this. President Nixon is concerned about keeping favor with Southern senators whose votes he may need to avoid conviction on a bill of impeachment. For this reason he wanted the redesigned camel to reflect his love for the South.

And so Gen. Haig, the President's assistant, told Kissinger to build an alligator snout onto the new camel.

Kissinger agreed, but under tests at the Pentagon the giraffe neck broke down after less than 80 hours of supporting the massive alligator jaw and left the snout dragging in the sand, which ground down the alligator teeth and damaged the gums.

The final compromise was suggested by the State Department, acting on its basic operating principle, "When in doubt, do nothing." This called for doing away with the neck and snout altogether and, in their place, to keep the South happy, attaching a possum tail.

The Pentagon objected that this would give the camel a tail at both ends, which would make

Alexander's Fête

ATHENS. June 9 (AP).—The Greek government announced that in 1977 it will celebrate "throughout the land and with international participation" the 3,000th anniversary of the death of Alexander the Great.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MESSAGES JUNE 10
BELGIUM MESSAGES TELEGRAMS
DELBOOC BELGIUM
MESSAGES JUNE 5
SCHIENAU MATTIAPP SVSWU7AA
MESSAGES JUNE 5
SCHIENAU MATTIAPP SVSWU7AA

The above are coded messages from the American office of the International Telegraphic Company, Hamburg, Germany, to the American office in Pompton Lakes, New Jersey 07442, U.S.A.

PERSONALS

PEAL AND CANDI
Welcome back again to Denmark.

BONNETTA STONE Sonja Sonnen many olive yours, plucked away for your visit Interieur. "I was KARTE. Best wishes to all the class of 1974.

LUCKY BIRTHDAY Shut the door! BOB MACDONALD FROM MONTREAL, Quebec, Canada. URGENT! Best congratulations passed all. Miss you. Mom. Dad. Sandy.

SHOPPING

TABAC RHEIN TABAC CONCESSIONS at 1 Rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva. Phone: 32 97 64.

PETIT-POINT BERTHA OPERATIONS 13, Rue de la Paix, Paris. Tel. 32 97 64.

SERVICES

U.S. & U.K. PERSONAL TAX returns prepared. Phone 01-32 97 64.

BOOKS

ALL PRESIDENT'S MEN by Robert Caro. \$12.95. Random House, 10 E. 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

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